holding nation in the championship raturd.

Begin Play With Foursome Contest. In this final contest the teams of the two competing nations will meet. First in a four-some contest; second in four-shall matches and complete the four-shall matches and complete the challenging nation shall meet in turn each competitor of the defending nation. The teams in all matches shall consist of four players and two substitutes, to be named twenty-one days before such matches. Twenty-four hours before the match, the team captain must name his four players, but for the second round of matches, the captain may name a substitute in case the committee in charge of the regulars is physically unable to continue.

The eligibility rules require that

first Menday of March of the year of competition.

The regulations also provide that the executive committee of the United States Golf Association is apscribeally authorized to pay the expenses of a team representing the United States in all matches for this cup, including elimination contests.

The competition shall be called the International Golf Team Championship, and shall be open to any nation which has a recognized golf association and for the purposes of the regulations, Australia, with New Zealand, the British Isles, British South Africa, Canada, India, Sweden and Norway and the United States of America, shall, amongst others, be regarded as separate nations.

In case of dispute between two associations as to which is the recognized association, the decision of the executive committee of the U.S. G. A, will be final.

The nation holding the International Golf Team Championship shall hereafter, be termed the champion na-G. A. will be final.

The nation holding the International Golf Team Championship shall
hereafter be termed the champion na-

tree-after be termed the champion nation.

The competition shall be played under the rules of the champion nation. The management of the competition shall be entrasted to a committee, hereafter termed the committee of management, which shall be appointed annually by the golf association or corresponding organization of the champion nation.

The committee of management shall make all arrangements for the pre-liminary round or rounds (if any) of the competition, such preliminary or rounds to be played in the country of the champion nation, and also for the challenge round; and its decision in respect to all such arrangements shall be final. The committee of management shall also have power to depute to others in any preliminary round or rounds the making of all or any such arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

Any nation wishing to compete

COSTUME BOOTERY II W BROAD



Kid Pump in brown a black

with Self-support-ing Arch for

ment for the right to be the challenging team.
The team of that nation which wins the greatest aggregate number of points in the elimination competition shall be declared the challenging

shall be declared the characteristics.

All matches shall be of thirty-six holes and in computing points the following system shall be used; one point to winner of the first eighteen; one point to the winner of second eighteen; two points to winner of match.

eighteen; two points to winner of match.

In championship competitions the play should be as follows; First day—foursomes; second day—four-ball matches; third, fourth, fifth and sixth days—singl- matches, in which each connection of the challenging team shall meet each competitor of the champion nation team.

Any competing nation whose golf association or whose representatives shall fail to conform to these regulations has be disqualified by the committee of management in respect to the commetitions in the year wherein such failure shall occur.

The above regulations shall be binding upon the nations concerned, and

DRAFT RULES TO GOVERN
PLAY FOR GOLF TROPHY

Competition Resembles That ExistIng in Davis Trennis Cup
Maches.

Competition Resembles That ExistIng in Davis Trennis Cup
Maches.

PLAYERS MUST IIE ANATEURS

Conditions Are Competitors Must
Be Native-Government with the competition of the competitio

nent of the Bank of England shows the following changes.
Total reserve increased f130000.
Circulation decreased f112.000.
Builton increased f12.000.
Builton increased f12.000.
Citer securities increased f13.000.
Notes reserve increased f13.000.
Notes reserve increased f13.000.
Government securities decreased f12.000.
The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 11.00 per cent; last week it was 11.00 per cent.

fixte of discount, 7 per cent. PEANUT MARKET.

Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc. eminal Fancy Jumbo, 6 1-2c per pound, Extra Prime, 4 1-2c per pound, Prime, 4c per pound Shelling stock 3c to 4c per pound,

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because, Money, 5 per cent. Discount rates there thills, 74.9 to per cent. three-month bills, 61.16.25, per cent.

PARIS Feb. 24.—The weekly statement of the Hank of France shows the following thankes.

Given the land increased 44.69) france.

RIS. Feb. 24.—The weekly statement let land for the land of France shows the folding changes: did in hand increased 442-69 france, ver in mand increased 124,000, land the land for land of land for land of land for land for land of land falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, deril deposits increased 12,173,000, land land falling hair that youthful brightness decounted increased 63,44,000,

Gifts—

Well-dressed men and women require jewelry to give that much-sought-after complete effects.

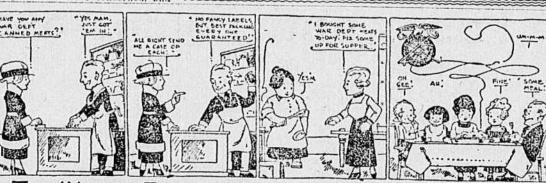
Our stocks are unusually large and replete with the things worn by persons of discriminating taste. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Novelties.

Silverware-In this department, if you are looking for a gift, you will find just what you want and at the price you have to spend.

"Gifts that last" for Wedding, Birthday and other

J. F. KOHLER & SONS, Inc.

209 East Broad Street. Jewelers Since 1856.



THE WHOLE FAMILY DINES FOR A DAY FOR A DOLLAR

## War Department Canned Meats

Think what this means to your pocketbook. The willingness of Uncle Sam that enables you to buy his surplus stock of Canned Corn Beef and Corned Beef Hash, has expanded the dollar's purchasing power.

These nourishing meats are guaranteed pure and wholesome -selected, cooked and packed under rigid government supervision and inspection.

See your dealer without delay-at once! Show him this advertisement-tell him to order some of this delicious Canned Corned Beef and Corned Beef Hash; buy a case-or twostock up for the winter; emergencies will come, be prepared.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES '

are printed below. They will give you some idea of what you will save on CORNED BEEF HASH

Dealers' orders should

be sent to Depot

Quartermaster at the

Brooklyn, N. Y., 59th St. and First

Boston, Mass., Army Supply Base, Chicago, Ill., 1819 W. 39th St.

Atlanta. Ga., Transportation Bidg.

SURPLU: ROPERTY BRANCH

Office of the Quartermaster General

San Antonio, Tex. San Francisco, Calif.

following addresses:

TABLE OF DISCOUNTS Discounts to apply on all purchases of surplus canned meats on and after November 15 1920, are as follows: 

The Government will pay freight on carload lots to any point in the United State located more than twenty miles from shipping point.

CUMULATIVE PURCHASES COUNT When purchases reach \$50,001, 24% pet to prevail; when purchases reach \$100,001, 28% net to prevail; when purchases reach \$500,001, 32% net to prevail; when purchases reach \$1,000,001 and over, 35% not to prevail. MINIMUM ORDER ACCEPTED, \$250

Buy It by the Case

WAR DEPARTMENT CANNED MEATS

Bricklayers' Answer to Contractors

Our organization wants the public to understand we are not striking. This is a lock-out by the contractors of the city. We understand the situation as a general move to crush organized labor, regardless of right or wrong. While those who are against us have a right to band together, which we cheerfully concede, they want to deny us the same privilege. The fact that our union would not concede to a cut in our wages was but a mere excuse for them to begin the attack. We do not court trouble, but when it is forced upon us, we usually face it like men and let the future take care of itself.

On the face of all that has transpired between the contractors' association and our organization, there appears to be more unreason than justice. The first communication received by us was for a cut of \$2.00 per day. We know of no other trade cut to this extent. Their next move was for open shop, and then set a date for it to take effect. To make bad matters worse, the time alloted (16 days) would not permit us to have a meeting and get the matter before our International body. Our laws are so framed that we have a certain routine to pass through, that every one may have time to consider, not act upon the impulse of a moment. We never ask anything from a contractor without giving him a notice-three months-before it goes into effect. We do not take snap judgment on others, so we never expected the contractors would act so hastily towards us. We have scarcely read the open shop notice before we were told they had changed their minds again, and had decided to make a cut of \$3.00 per day, or a rate of 871/2 cents. We sent our committee to inform them that we would not accept their offer, but would be glad to meet their committee and talk the situation over. Their reply was, "So far as we are concerned this ends the matter."

Well, the lock-out is in effect. The contractor has laid his side before the public. We have had our committee to wait upon the contractors and report back to the Union. The Union has now gotten into a position where it can present its side before the public.

We all feel proud of the kindly feelings the contractors have shown towards us through the press. We have heard nothing but praise. We extend to the contractors our sincere thanks. We have, as an organization, given to them our best efforts. Each of us have tried to give a dollar's service for a dollar's pay. We never limit our work. The aim of our organization is to produce the greatest efficiency. Give a bricklayer material and he will work. We are glad to know the contractor has seen this. Of course, there have been perhaps a few exceptions now and then. You will find it in every walk of life.

The Only Fault

There has been only one fault found with us up to the present time, and that was in regard to the bricks we are now laying when compared with the past. Instead of this being against us, it was really in our favor. We noted the figures used in the comparison, and we all know the minimum number used in the illustration has for several generations past been considered a good day's average, and many contractors have used it as a basis on which to figure. When these fig ures were used we were working plain face brick and but very little fancy or ornamental work. Public taste and building construction has changed in the last few years, and we are now doing a more expensive character of work. When we used the old style press brick one lick of the hammer would cut the brick. Now, with the tapestry and other hard brick it is a common thing to spend from five to fifteen minutes producing the same results. The old plain, straight wall has passed and today the fancy effects are produced to a very large extent. Panels and stones are set in the wall and relief effects are sought, which necessitates a lot of cutting. Block joints and soldier courses are being used to a great extent. All of this requires a great deal of time. The figures speak well for the bricklayers, according to the contractors' own statement. The public can see for itself the Richmond bricklayer has done his part.

As for the Union, we have incorporated in our by-laws a As for the Union, we have incorporated in our by-laws a bricklayer shall at no time, nor under any circumstances, show any malicious spirit towards his employer. There has been a friendly feeling between the boss and the men, and no matter what the result of this move may be, we will continue to show that same friendly feeling. It is true we have no contractors that same friendly feeling. It is true we have no contractors as members of our Union in this city. They withdrew on their own account. We did not force them out. In a large number of our unions throughout the country contractors are members, and in some instances there are as many contractors as journey In this way the contractor has a voice in the framing of There are numerous articles in our by-laws put there

A Few Facts

Before going into our views on the question involved, we will give a few brief facts concerning our organization. Much has been said about us which is untrue, so we want the general public to know the facts and the nature of our Union, that they may know the character of the organization with which they are dealing. We are not organized with the dollar as our standard of unionism. The man who has for his aim the monetary consideration derived from unionism cannot be counted on. If the dollar is his standard, he will lean toward that side which pays the most. The most bitter fights our Union has ever had has been within our own ranks, in an effort to prevent our men from taking advantage of the public. Some of the contractors in this city know this is a fact. There was at one time, in a certain section of our country, an unusual amount of work. This section reached from the Canadian border to the Gulf. There was within this area something like 30,000 of our members. Some of these men saw the financial opportunities before them and sought to take advantage of the situation. They raised their rate of wages and asked our International Union to approve of their action. Our International Union did not approve of it It gave them to understand they could not impose upon the The result was, these men withdrew from the International and formed a local to themselves. The situation was explained to the men who remained loyal to the International. with the request that they assist in putting a stop to anything that was unfair. Every union was loyal and contributed to a fund to break up such a move. We sent men into this section and notified them of what we intended to do. Weil, the fight started and a bitter fight it was. It lasted for something like

two years, but in the end we won. We taught to these men and to the whole country that the public had to be treated right. There have been other fights along this same line, though of a smaller magnitude.

We try at all times to treat our employers and the public as we try at all times to treat our employers and the public as we would have them treat us. We have always stood for a clean deal to every one. Wherever we have had any crooked action or unfair dealings between a union and the public, the charter has been taken from the union. Wherever we have found an officer who was dishonest or grafting we have expelled him from our union. We can cite several cases of this kind, though we are glad to say they have been so few that the contractors of this country have been pleased with the clean way. tractors of this country have been pleased with the clean way we have conducted our organization. Our organization does not we have conducted our organization. Our organization does not stand behind a man who will not do his best. We place no restrictions on a contractor. He has a perfect right to discharge any man that does not please him. It is up to each man to hold his job on his own personal merits. We do all in our power to get the greatest efficiency out of our men. It is true we have some inferior workmen. This cannot be helped, but we cer-

There have been thousands of contractors who have tried the open shop and the non-union man, and have found it does not pay. Although they pay less for their labor, the difference is pay. Although they pay less for their labor, the uncertaint lost in inferior workmanship. We will admit there is a very small element among the non-union men who do not believe in small element among the non-union to two other classes. unionism, but the larger part of them belong to two other classes. There is a class who have been guilty of wrong acts towards their fellow-man, but the larger part of them are men who cannot stand the requirements of our organization. It would be unjust to the contractors and to the public; it would tend to decrease the efficiency of our business if we would admit them to our union. They would be of more service to the general public in some other sphere of activity.

We have every reason to believe if we were to remove fines imposed on those in their ranks, let the inferior man into our organization for a nominal initiation fee, we could seriously cripple the advocates of the open shop. We are not inclined to do this. We want to give to the public the best there is to be had, as far as we are able. We want to separate the "wheat from the chaff."

Another thing we have done has stabilized the building industry and put a permanent stop to thousands of troubles and numerous strikes, especially in the larger cities.

In the various trades where the trowel is used, there was a constant wrangle as to which particular trade a certain character of work belonged. This agitation kept the contractor in trouble all of the time. He never knew when his job would be tied up. We have practically put a stop to this trouble. Each trade now knows where its jurisdiction begins and ends, what particular class of work belongs to his particular trade. We could cite numerous things we have done and are now doing for the public good. We are working to uplift our city, to bring peace and harmony into the building industry of our city, and to give this

Our Side of the Question

We will now take up our side of the question which appar-

ently brought on the present lock-out. Is \$1.25 per hour too much to pay the bricklayer?

The bricklayer is docked for every bit of the time he loses. If he loses fifteen minutes on any account. If he is waiting for the weather, for a shower to pass, waiting for some one to build a scaffold, waiting for any class of building material, waiting for the carpenter to put on joist or set a frame, the stone man to set a sill or stone, waiting for the weather to moderate so he can begin work about 9 o'clock in the cold winter days, he is often waiting and often being docked. There is nearly always something for him to walt for. The contractor is not personally to blame for this; it is largely due to business conditions he cannot control. When the average bricklayer makes a full week he has something to be justly proud of. This is applicable the whole year through. We will admit there are a few bricklayers who make comparatively steady time, but those are a very lew. Each contractor has a few men whom he keeps all the time, but the greater number, certainly 70%, of the bricklayers are changing from one firm to the other wherever he can find work.

Every one connected with the building trades of this country knows the bricklayer loses more time than any other trade following this line or work

The Richmond bricklayer is no longer a Richmond man in its true sense. The building industry has greatly changed in the last four years. The bricklayer has, through this change, heen forced to become a "floater." He has to go from city to city to make his living. The percentage who are able to find constant employment at home is so small that a bricklayer's wages cannot be reckoned by his standard. In Richmond last wages cannot be reckoned by his standard. In Richmond last season the building operations were practically completed on time, yet certainly 60% of our men worked the greater part of the season in other cities. The bricklayer has to go to those places where he can find employment. There has been a time places where he can find employment. There has been a time when our actual Richmond membership was less than 200 memwhen our actual Richmond membership was less than 200 members. Yet, at this same time there were more than 500 brick-layers working in this city. If an outside man, is called into Richmond, he has his board and expenses to meet and his family to support elsewhere. If a Richmond man goes to another city, he is confronted with the same problems. We are only asking for a decent living. In this city you will find bricklayers—good his layers to the neglectors. bricklayers, too—and in large numbers, on the police force, driving jitneys, on the street cars, insurance collectors, in the street cleaning department and in other lines of work. Why? Because these other occupations pay better than the brick business. ness. Scores of them who are now in the union have made up their minds to quit the business if called upon to work for less. Others have decided to go elsewhere. Norfolk had a lock-out last year. It lasted eleven months. We lost one member. A few weeks ago when the contractors signed up with the union, without hesitation they admitted that Norfolk had suffered, and that the contractors themselves had made nothing the whole year. The bricklayer is not imposing upon the public. Our time books are open to any one who cares to see them. Richmond would be lots better off if our slogan were, "Let's build." Stop these wrangles and fusses and get down to work. As an organization, we think the high cost of building is partly due to a system that is now very general throughout the country. This system is the leasing of all houses from the 1st of September. It certainly helped to carry the prices up last year. There were numerous business enterprises that enlarged their plants last year. Large housing propositions were built. Ordinary building construction, especially residences, and the real estate speculator all contributed to the construction market the greatest amount of work ever done in one year. The manufacturer realized the sooner his plant was completed the sooner his profits increased. The home builder realized his lease would expire the 1st of September, so he wanted his house completed by that time. The speculator realized his houses had to be ready by the 1st of September. Every one wanted their work finished by this The race started, and in order to carry out their plans they bid one against the other for labor.

Did you ever stop to think what September 1st means to the bricklayer and to other trades in the building industry? It means he is practically out of a job from then until the following spring—September, October, November, December, January, February and March, or possibly April, according to the nature of the weather. In all of this time he has practically nothing to do. In Richmond this year all of the work done since September, and the statement of the work done since September 1 and 1 tember 1st would not have given steady employment to 35 men out of a membership of over 250. The bricklayer and his family cannot sleep through this long season. He must meet his ex-Much is said about the conservation of the country's resources, but no value is placed upon the labor that practically goes to waste throughout this broad land through this long period.

It is estimated there is a shortage of over 1,000,000 homes. When will we make up this shortage if the construction forces work only half the time? Build now. If it is expensive, it is not as expensive as renting.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION No. 1 OF VIRGINIA.